

THE CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII. No. 37.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26th, 1929.

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR.

Kitchen Ware On Sale

A new line of that low priced kitchen ware that was such a success a few weeks ago, has just been opened and those who were disappointed in not being able to obtain their requirements the last time will get another chance. These will not last long. Come early.

Preserving Fruit

The preserving season is nearing the end. If you haven't filled all your sealers, you will be wise to get it done now.

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Crabapples, Citron, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash are all in season.

Good Buys In Machinery

We still have a few good buys in used machinery. They are worth looking into.

William Laut

CROSSFIELD GARAGE

F. T. BAKER, Proprietor

Agent for:

Nash, Chevrolet Cars and Trucks

FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS

Repairs to all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors

Heated Storage at Reasonable Rates

We carry a full line of Tires, Tubes, and Accessories.

Wrecking Service

Agents for:

British American Gasoline, Kerosene, Oils and Greases. Phone 4 Crossfield, Alberta.

What's New

News changes with each passing hour. All kind of news—fascinating, strange, prophetic, real and unreal. It comes flashing on the pages of your paper from all parts of the world, and you want to know what's new.

Advertising is a form of news. It is governed by the same general principles and answers your every question as to "what's new?" You can depend upon advertising news. It is truthful. If you want something for the home, you will find it advertised. If a dress, a suit of clothes, a hat, a pair of shoes, a diamond ring, a bridge lamp, an electric refrigerator or a house and lot—you'll find it advertised.

Advertisements supply the surest means of knowing "what's new" in merchandise. Learn to read them—trust them—profit by them.

Read the advertisements as regularly as you do the news



Enjoy Your Meals
at the

OLIVER CAFE
We Aim to Please You
GEORGE & FONG
Crossfield

TO BE SHOWN at the U. F. A. HALL, Crossfield
"The PERFECT CRIME"
With Clive Brook and Irene Rich
Thursday Evening, October 3rd
Shows commence at 8.30 p.m.

Judge Upholds Lower Court's Decision

An appeal, W. H. Jamieson versus Paul Royer, was heard by the appellate division of the Supreme Court at the Court House on Thursday. The case involved a suit for \$3,000 damages, which had been made by W. H. Jamieson, plaintiff-respondent, against Paul Royer, defendant-appellant, in connection with an automobile accident occurring last March on the Edmonton trail near Airdrie.

The plaintiff pleaded compensation on the grounds that the accident occurred on account of the Ford truck being on the wrong side of the road, and failing to turn out to the right crashed into the Stauderbarer car driven by Mr. Jamieson.

The trial judge found for the full amount of the specific damages claimed by the plaintiff and dismissed the defendant's counter-claim in respect to his own damages.

The Appellate Division upheld the decision of the trial judge, dismissing the appeal with costs. V. R. Jones appeared for the respondent and Robert Ure of Crossfield for the appellant.

The Womens' Guild to Hold Chicken Supper and Dance

Friday Night, November 8th

The Womens' Guild will hold their annual Chicken Supper and Dance on Friday, Nov. 8th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Train Time at Crossfield

Northbound—

No. 521, daily 2:38 a.m.

No. 523, daily (Ex. Sun.) 9:31 a.m.

No. 525, daily 3:50 p.m.

Southbound—

No. 522, daily 6:02 a.m.

No. 524, daily 1:15 p.m.

No. 526, daily (Ex. Sun.) 6:48 p.m.

School Field Day Meet At Didsbury

Friday, October 4th

The combined High and Public Schools of Innisfail, Bowden Didsbury, Olds, Carstairs and Crossfield are holding their annual track meet or Field day in Didsbury on October 4th. A full program of Track and Field events will be run off. Medals will be awarded to the winners in the various classes, and a cup presented to the winning school, which is to be competed for annually.

The people of Crossfield are asked to support the school in this event and see that cars are provided and that as many of the pupils as possible can attend.

RALLY DAY SERVICES

At United Church Sunday Eve
September 29th

An excellent program has been arranged by the pupils of the United Church Sunday School, for the Rally Day Service to be held in the Church on Sunday evening, Sept. 29th. If your children are taking part you will not miss it; but if you have no direct interest then come for the benefit to yourself of hearing something different.

The officers and teaching staff are anxious for a vigorous support and their efforts deserve attention.

New Mail Time

On and after Sept. 29 the mail bags will leave the Post Office at the following hours:

Edmonton and North at 9:11 a.m.

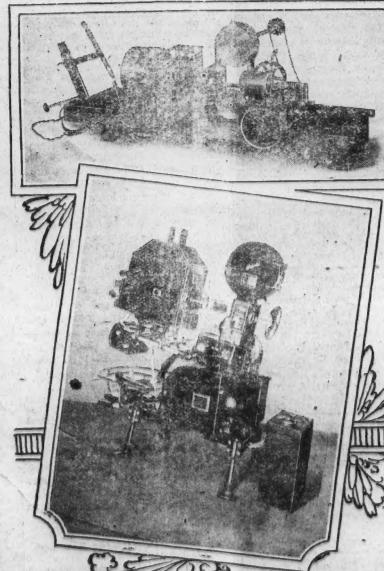
Calgary and South at 1:00 p.m.

Edmonton and North at 3:50 p.m.

Calgary and South at 6:28 p.m.

Registered mail must be handed in half an hour before the above times.

Yesterday and Today



mission of sound, to make possible Sound picture equipment.

Apparatus similar in all respects to that which has already been installed by Northern Electric engineers in the leading theatres from coast to coast in Canada. The apparatus has also been placed in the large theatres in England, France, Germany, India, Australia, Canada, Brazil, British West Indies, Central America, China, Japan and some 2,500 in the United States.

It remained, however, for the telephone engineer and the scientist, trained in the electrical trans-

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

Just Attach A Tag to the Lid of

Your Next Can of Cream Addressed
"To Carstairs Creamery"

and see for yourself what we are to do for you in the way of service and returns.

YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

Our prices at present are:-

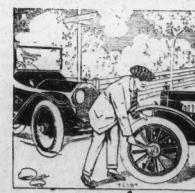
Special Cream 36 cents "

No. 1. Cream 34 cents "

No. 2. Cream 31 cents "

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

CARSTAIRS CREAMERY, Carstairs S. G. Collier, Manager



The Service Garage

Most Every Man

Who runs a car has experienced some unpleasant thing that make him realize the importance of a good garage. We extend every courtesy and give every machine the best possible service. Try entrusting your machine to us.

Supplies, Oils and Gas A Specialty

W. J. WOOD

P.O. Box 77. Phone 11.

TREDAWAY & SPRINGSTEEN

AGENTS FOR

COCKSHUTT PLOW Co., Ltd.

Also Dealers in renowned

Hart-Parr and Allis Chalmers Tractors

Phone 3

Oil Stocks of all Kinds Handled

The Chronicle Covers the Crossfield District Like A Blanket. Reach the Home through The Chronicle.

GIBSON BROS. & WALLACE

Agents for:
John Deere Tractors Twin City
Farm Machinery and Rock Island Cream Separators
Power Machinery Scales.

COFFIELD GAS & ELECTRIC WASHERS

INSURANCE

North Star Oils, Wm. Penn, Quaker State

Tractor Motor Oils

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Passenger Train Schedules

will be made

Sunday, Sept. 29th, 1929

Ask the Ticket Agent for full information

Canadian Pacific

World's Greatest Travel System

Every tiny leaf is a storehouse of flavour

"SATADA"

TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

Removal Of Friction and Strife

The setting up of the organization of the League of Nations had, as its main object, the removal of those racial, religious, economic and political animosities and suspicions which kept the nations of the world, and particularly the nations of Europe, in constant turmoil and ever on the verge of war. Because of the bitterness and suspicions thus kept alive and active, all nations armed to the teeth, one against another, while a multitude of restrictions and prohibitions to international intercourse were established.

Not only were national boundaries marked by lines of fortifications, but intricate systems of espionage were maintained, passports were issued by railways, customs posts established everywhere, and hostile tariffs imposed by one country upon the products of other countries.

Thus were the people of each country kept warned against the possible enmity of other countries, suspicions were never allowed to die down, a constant state of friction prevailed, and strife was uppermost in every mind.

It was as inevitable as the rising of the sun that such a state of mind among the peoples of the world must end in some gigantic conflict. It came in 1914, and all but ruined mankind, and nearly destroyed civilization. The statesmen of the world realized that unless something was done to remove these suspicions and causes of friction, it would be only a matter of time until another and still more colossal struggle would take place.

When it became operative, the League of Nations further realized that, if disarmament was to be brought about, armed and navies reduced, and the huge drain on mankind for warlike purposes ended, the real causes of war must be removed, suspicions lulled, and a true understanding developed among all people. In other words, that a proper spirit of international goodwill must replace the existing narrow and blatant nationalism rampant everywhere.

The League, therefore, set up the International Labor Office, with the object of improving the lot of workers in all countries, and to raise the standard of living of the masses of the people everywhere, realizing that, if people are contented and happy, and living under a fairly high standard, they will not be suspicious or jealous of others, nor quite so ready to plunge into war to better their own condition.

In like manner, the League has devoted its attention to many causes of sorrow and unrest in the world, and it is persistently seeking improvement in all departments of the world's work and methods of living.

It is because of many really great achievements in these directions, coupled with the horrors of the last war, that the minds of all people are today more open to receive and support plans for disarmament, and that, with the passing of the years, the prospects for permanent world peace become brighter.

World statesmen are now convinced that the greatest danger to the world peace is to be found in the realm of economics, in the rivalries of nations in the field of trade and commerce. This is the age of big business, the age of mechanics, mass production, and of science. To sell the surplus products of one country to another is the order of the day. With more or less free of all ages, and wars have been waged in order to seize territory with a view to later commercial exploitation or development; today the urge to secure new and larger markets is the strongest ally of those who clamor for large armies and huge navies.

Premier Briand's proposal for a United States of Europe is economic, rather than political. We venture to say it is not aimed at Great Britain, or the United States of America, but is designed to remove the multitude of restrictions which prevail all over Europe, isolating one nation from another, and doing economic hurt to all of them.

So, too, the Franco-British proposal for a two-year tariff during which all nations would agree not to raise their tariffs, and meanwhile participate in a sincere international conference to determine ways and means whereby, without sacrificing the interests of any one country, a larger measure of freedom in trade and commerce, and intercourse generally, could be devised.

The world is coming to realize and fully understand that trade barriers are not the cause of racial friction between nations, but the cause of more friction and heart-burning than anything else. Even Canada and the United States, which live side by side in such mutual understanding and goodwill, are more frequently disturbed over tariffs than any other thing, or all other things put together.

The ideal condition of world free trade may be an impossible dream for some generations to come, but surely much of the present friction can be removed, and the world begin to trace the path that leads to the ultimately desired goal.

Accelerated Schedules Feature

C.P.R. Fall, Winter Time Table

New Schedules To Be In Effect Sunday, September 29th

The fall and winter time table of the Canadian Pacific Railway which will go into effect on the system on the last Sunday of September features many important changes in passenger train service, among

which is the speeding up of trans-continental trains, saving the coast traveller a matter of ten hours. These improved schedules are in line with the Company's policy of keeping abreast of the times and providing the best possible service to its patrons. The Company's ticket agents are now in possession of complete information, which is available to the public upon application.

Sheep Ranching Expanding

Industry Is Showing Promising Development In British Columbia

The sheep industry from a ranching point of view shows signs of development in Western Canada, particularly in British Columbia, states the Department of Agriculture. Last fall upwards of 10,000 head of ewe stock were bought in Alberta and shipped to the interior points of British Columbia. In 1928, the demand for range ewes exceeded the supply and the demand promises to be equally as good this year.

Visitors to the home of Charles Darwin, in Kent, England, may now see the chair and writing board at which Darwin worked while writing his famous theory of evolution.

The chrysanthemum was introduced into England from China about 1790.

W. N. U. 1804

FARMER'S WIFE GETS STRENGTH

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Wilton, Ont.—"I am taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to help me through the Change of Life. It helps me to feel better and I am not troubled with heat flashes and my heartburns any more so I could hardly walk to do my farm work. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham on the radio and your ad about the Vegetable Compound so I thought I too should try it. The first bottle gave me relief and I have told others what it does for me. I am willing for you to use my letter if you choose."—Mrs. D. B. P. Wilton, Ontario.

Ask Your Neighbor

A Real Necessity

"Don't Get Excited" Club Would Be a Boon To World

There are clubs and societies for every conceivable purpose under the sun, yet one of the most obvious needs of Americans today is left entirely uncovered. What we need is a don't get excited club whose object shall be to keep people from coming to the boiling point when it isn't necessary.

The trouble with most of us is we get too excited over little things and not excited enough over the big ones. Agitation, loss of temper and surrender of self-command over the trivial annoyed us all a sheer waste of time and energy. In most human affairs more can be accomplished through poise and placidity than through effervescence and seismic phenomena.

If a don't-get-excited club could be so organized as to conserve all the human voltage that now goes to waste through needless excitement it would mean that mankind had reached the suburbs of a new era.

RHEUMATIC PEOPLE CAN OBTAIN RELIEF

By Enriching Their Blood With

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Rheumatism, disorder of the blood, attacks people when the blood is thin and impure, setting up inflammation of the muscles and joints. Wet or cold weather may start the trouble, but rheumatism is not the cause. The cause is in the blood. Hot applications or rubbing with liniments may ease the pain, but do not reach the cause. To get rid of this most painful trouble you must treat it through the blood and for this purpose nothing else can do. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when first taken, do not last to last actually make new, rich blood, thus driving rheumatic poisons from the system. Mr. H. E. E. Dr. Williams, of East Publico, N.Y., tells what these pills do for him. He says:—"I had an attack of acute rheumatism, so bad that I had to leave a hundred yards without so much as a twinge, fearing that I would feel faint. I could not do the least work, and any movement caused me pain. I was under the care of a doctor, but he did little good. Then I first tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Greatest Wheat Exporters

Canada Stands At Top Of The List As Exporter Of Wheat

Canada stood first as an exporter of wheat during the 1927-28 crop year, with exports of 255,062,278 bushels. The United States came second with exports of 168,307,000; Argentina, third, with 155,258,000 and Australia, fourth, with 90,860,000 bushels. The report of the Bureau of Statistics also shows that for 1927-28 the world's wheat production is 4,615,460,000 bushels, of which Canada produced 479,665,000 bushels ranking third with Russia in the first place and the United States in the second.

When Asthma Comes do not despair—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the most wonderful remedy yet given to the sick and may sorely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and, without effort. Other thousands suffering have turned to this famous remedy and cease to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Bananas are banned in Italy because they do not grow in that country or in any of its colonies. This is protection carried out to the limit.

Worms in children, if they are not attended to, cause convulsions, and even death. Mother Graves' Worm Extract will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

People in the United States use up more than a million lead pencils each year.

Tired Feet

Bathe with Minard's Liniment in warm water, rubbing into aching parts. Soothing and relieving.

Visitors to the home of Charles Darwin, in Kent, England, may now see the chair and writing board at which Darwin worked while writing his famous theory of evolution.

The chrysanthemum was introduced into England from China about 1790.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Eats Dirt



CLEARS CHOKE DRAINS CLEANS, DISINFECTS REMOVES OLD PAINT MAKES GOOD SOAP ETC.

Always ask for—
GILLETTS LYE

Mystery Of Steel Hardening

Steel Now Produced That Is Harder and More Ductile Than Ductus

Mystery and secret that for centuries shed romance over the art of steel hardening in America, has almost entirely disappeared, according to W. H. Elsman, secretary of the American Society for Steel Treating.

The famous blades of Damascus, tempered, says legend, by being run through the body of a slave, hold no secrets for modern swordsmiths. The secret of the art is harder than Damascus and possibly more durable.

Dr. W. S. Carnes, a metallurgist, of Clinton, Ohio, has produced a sword with which he can shave, yet so ductile that he can wind it several times around his arm. It is made of carbon vanadium steel. As recently as 10 years ago, some of the processes of hardening steel were carried on in gloomy and secluded basements. The officiating smith even wore a high silk hat, matted abrasives and made passes over the treating tank.

Potatoe played an important role. Hot water was used to float the potatoe, to rest was the best place to plunge the white-hot steel. During the war, a great stir was made when a group of steel treaters in Fonthill, N.Y., could not obtain water from Sheffield, England. They thought this had given Sheffield steel its quality which steel treaters the world over had tried to imitate.

Today the process of steel hardening has become automatic with colored lights flashing the instant steel assumed the proper hardness.

A Corrector Of Palmarious Troubles

Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in correcting disorders of the respiratory system, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will relieve inflammation in the bronchial tubes.

Had Been There

"Travelled" said a sailor in a train to a passenger who had questioned him. "I should think I have. I've been all round the world; over an under it, too. There ain't many ports I don't know the inside of."

"Why, you must know a lot about geography!"

"Yes, I did, but only to the ship. Tain't but only to coal the ship. Tain't 'Yes, we did put it in there once, much of a place, what I remember it."

Increase In Water Power

The mid-year review of water power progress issued by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, shows almost 200,000 h.p. added to the Dominion's total within the half year.

Many have been relieved of corns by Minard's Corn Remover. It has a special oil which will be found effective.

Will Establish Sanitorium

The government of Manitoba has decided to devote the \$250,000 voted at the last legislature, to establishing a sanitorium for tuberculous children in Winnipeg.

Stop Colds With Minard's Liniment.

Apples imported into England from Australia must in the future measure not less than two and one-quarter inches in diameter.

Hindu surgeons in early times used more than 100 different surgical instruments and performed difficult operations.

A penalty for failing to vote in Czechoslovakia.

Daring Stunt Flyers

"Four Musketeers Of the Air" Defy Death At Camp Borden

"Four Musketeers of the Air" is the title accorded a small group of Canadian aviators who are rapidly demonstrating to the world that while Canada's air force may not be the largest, it is very nearly, if not the best, at its own particular game.

The Musketeers are Squadron Leader C. McEwen, M.C., Flight Lieutenant David A. Harding, famous rugby player, Pilot Officer E. McNab and Pilot Officer E. A. McGowen, all four being stationed at Camp Borden, and flying the Canadian army's Stetson pursuit planes.

At various exhibitions here and there the four have performed. The Musketeers have thrilled thousands with their antics. At Cleveland, Ohio, recently, they stole the thunder from many more famous fliers who had performed there, and their performances were regarded as one of the most remarkable ever seen in the United States.

Camp Borden features individual stunting at the finishing part of a novice flier's education. It is a means of obtaining perfection in the control of an aeroplane, and while formation flying is also taught and practiced, the individual practice of putting an aeroplane through its paces is the chief.

One of the Musketeers' favorite stunts is a very spectacular one. The planes, starting in formation at around 3,000 feet, suddenly nose down. At terrific speed, with motors wide open, they spread out, shaped and suddenly zoom up. At the peak of the climb, with the motors nearly stopped, the planes gradually fall over backwards and fly for some distance upside-down.

Postal Revenue

Now On A Level With What It Was Three Years Ago When Letter Rate Was 3 Cents

Postal revenue is now on a level with what it was three years ago despite the return to the 2 cent letter rate in Canada, the United States and Mexico) in 1926, and that with the Empire on Christmas day, 1923. For the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1926, the revenue was \$31,025,000, and for the fiscal year ended March last, \$31,170,000.

A census is to be taken in more than 200 countries and colonies next year.

Rubber can be obtained from more than 300 varieties of tropical trees.



NEVER wait to see if a headache will "wear off." Why suffer when there's always Aspirin? The millions of men and women who use it for aching qualities every day prove that it does relieve such pain. The medical profession pronounces it without effect on the heart, so use it as often as it can spare you any pain. Every druggist always has general Aspirin tablets for the relief of colds, headaches, colds, neuralgia, lumbago, etc. Familiarize yourself with the proven directions in every package.

ASPIRIN
Aspirin is a trademark registered in Canada

Diamonds From Sugar

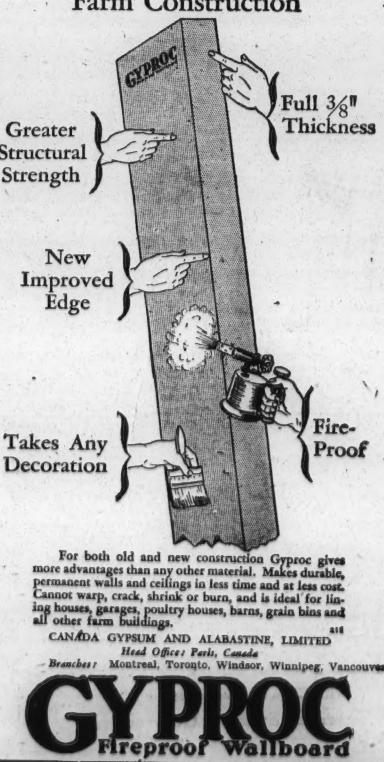
Scientist Produces Sparkler That Was Made In Laboratory

Predictions that "large and beautiful real diamonds can be made by man" was made to the American Chemical Society, at Minneapolis, by Professor J. Willard Hersey, of MacPherson College, MacPherson, Kansas.

He laid on a glass slide a tiny crystal, the size of a grain of sand. He said it was a real diamond, produced in his laboratory at MacPherson. It was made from ordinary pure table sugar subjected to pressure estimated at ten tons to the square inch.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA
A BABY REMEDY APPROVED BY DOCTORS FOR COUC. CONSTIPATION, DIARRHEA

All These Advantages For Farm Construction



For both old and new construction Gyproc gives more advantages than any other material. Makes durable, permanent walls and ceilings in less time and at less cost. Cannot warp, crack, shrink or burn, and is ideal for lining houses, garages, poultry houses, barns, grain bins and all other farm buildings.

CANADA GYPSUM AND ALABASTINE, LIMITED
Head Office: Paris, Canada
Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver

GYPROC
Fireproof Wallboard

NO PLEBISCITE FOR ONTARIO SAYS FERGUSON

Toronto.—Launching the first cannoneade of his political campaign, Premier G. Howard Ferguson announced before a monster gathering here that there would be no plebiscite under his administration on the Ontario liquor control act.

"There will be no plebiscite so long as the Conservative party is in power," Premier Ferguson exclaimed. "I happen to be the head of the government. We are quite prepared to allow the public to come to the public to have it criticized and discussed, and we must be prepared to accept our responsibility."

He went on: "The government does not say the legislation is perfect. Time and experience are going to demonstrate its weakness." The Ontario liquor control act was admitted to be probably the best in the Dominion. It was administered by a very capable board.

"Let us try and improve any defects in the act as we go along so that any evils which may exist are eliminated," Premier Ferguson declared.

"It is opposed in principle to plebiscites," the premier stated. "They are contrary to the principle of responsible government. A plebiscite is a refuge behind which a government may hide from responsibility."

Premier Ferguson had caustic references for W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, on the liquor question.

"I see," the Ontario premier declared, "Mr. Sinclair is a bit wobbly in his effort to follow the path of wisdom. I am not quite sure what wisdom is or where he will land in that respect. It appears to me the position he has taken is that the people have approved of the legislation; but Mr. Sinclair does not want the Ferguson Government to administer it. He now says the Ferguson Government should not administer it and to let those administer it who did not believe in it."

Wireless Service Soon

London, Eng.—Beam wireless service direct from England to Australia will be available to the public in the course of a few weeks. This is a new service on which the British post office has been engaged for many months and experimental tests have reached the final stage. Individual messages already have been successfully transmitted in a prolonged series of trials.

Employment On Increase

Ottawa.—Employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a further marked increase, according to statements tabulated at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It included 6,840 firms whose payrolls aggregated 1,097,812 persons as compared with 1,070,817 persons on July 1st. The record is unusually good for this time of the year and the index number at 127.8 is a record for all time.

Income Tax Collections

Ottawa.—Income tax collections are mounting. In the five months ending August 31, collections totalled \$6,392,142, an increase of \$93,319,108 over the same period in 1928. In August alone, according to the National Revenue Department's figures, collections were \$850,427, as against \$822,100 in August of last year.

Will Represent Japan

Tokio.—Japan's first step in the new movement for naval disarmament was announced recently, when the navy ministry ordered Commander Taro Yamada, head of the naval general staff, to proceed to Washington, to join the Japanese embassy staff there, preparatory to the proposed conference for naval limitation.

Earthquake Recorded

Saskatoon, Sask.—The seismograph at the University of Saskatchewan, here, recorded a severe earthquake shock Sept. 17th. It was the most severe registered here in many months. The location of the earthquake could not be determined until compared with records from other points.

Army and Navy Veterans

Quebec.—The annual convention of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association opened here with more than one hundred delegates from various parts of Canada in attendance. Brig.-Gen. Hon. W. A. Griesbach, of Edmonton, Alta., presided.

W. N. U. 1804

For Compulsory Pool

Aaron Sapiro In Favor Of Marketing System Without Limitation

Estevan, Sask.—"I am for co-operative marketing without reservation and without limitation, but above all I am for control of the commodity that the farmers raise by the farmers who raise it, and I am for the absolute elimination of even part of that control by those who are financial in origin. We have been buying your great pools. I am for co-operation as a means to an end, that your own wheat by the farmers who end being the absolute control of raise it in whatever technical method they think is the best method of control."

Before 700 farmers of the districts tributary to the town of Estevan, Aaron Sapiro, America's most famous co-operative farming advocate, gave expression to these sentiments when, under the auspices of the local lodge of the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada, he opened the first gavel in the campaign to bring control in favor of a sentiment of one hundred per cent pool by legislation.

Without equivocation of any kind, Mr. Sapiro announced himself as being wholly in favor of one hundred per cent pool by way of legislation, and in the course of an hour's address gave reasons why such legislation should be sought, why the farmers of the province should market all their grain through a single control, and why those who are now outside that pool should be compelled by way of legislation to place their products through the single marketing organization.

Four questions were outlined by Mr. Sapiro as the basis of his address: first, do the farmers generally understand what is meant by the term "one hundred per cent pool"; second, why was he brought to the province to advocate the method; third, what objections are raised to it; fourth, why are the reasons for legislation greater than those against it.

H. B. Line Now Ready

But Regular Trains Will Not Be In Operation Until Next Spring

The Pas, Man.—The Hudson Bay Railway is now in shape to allow regular trains to be run to Churchill with safety, it was learned here in official railway quarters.

The final two miles of ballasting of the "First Lift" were completed this week, placing the road in condition for regular traffic.

However, passenger trains will not be run to the Bay until the spring, according to a recent decision in Ottawa. The railway company recently reported published in the local paper that the muskeg train had completed its first run to Churchill. The train completed its run at Mile 412 as usual. When the train left here recently, it included the private cars of Major J. G. MacLachlan, district engineer, and D. R. Campbell, general superintendent of construction, western region. However, the business cars were taken from Mile 412 to the Bay on a work train. The two officials made an inspection of the Flin Flon and reported everything in order.

Imperial Trade Conference

Movement Under Way To Formulate An Empire Trade Policy

London, Eng.—It is understood that attempts are being made to organize an Imperial commercial conference to be held prior to the meeting of premiers of the British Empire at the Imperial Conference in 1930.

It is proposed that each Dominion shall appoint a small delegation representative of the various interests, agriculture as well as business. The delegation will meet in London in the month before the conference and endeavor to hammer out an Empire trade policy which if agreed upon will be submitted to the premiers as a guide in their deliberations.

Canada Will Sign

Ottawa.—Canada will certainly sign the optional clause in the statutes of the world court of international justice, Premier Mackenzie King says. Mr. King was asked in regard to discussions which are going on at present in Geneva with respect to the signing of the clause by members of the British Empire.

Leads Opera In Germany

Berlin.—Albert Coates, noted conductor, led Boris Godounov, the State Opera, as the first Englishman to wield the baton at the Berlin Opera since Sullivan conducted the Mikado many years ago. Mr. Coates was warmly received by the German audience.

Police Return Young Doukhobors To Home

Children Made Escape From Institution At Vancouver

Vancouver.—Eight Doukhobor children, seven girls and a boy ranging in age from eight to 16 years, escaped from the children's aid home here, and set out to join their parents at Oshkala jail. In response to a call from the matron of the institution police located the youngsters and returned them to the home.

The children were brought here at the same time that more than 100 members of the Sons of Freedom, a sect of Doukhobors, were brought to jail here to serve six months sentences for taking part in a nude parade at south Sloane, B.C.

Entertained By Royalty

Premier MacDonald and Daughter, Isobel Guests At Sandringham Castle

Sandringham, Eng.—King George and Ramsay MacDonald sat together in the drawing-room of Sandringham Castle tonight and talked about whatever it is that a monarch and premier discuss when the latter is on the eve of a historic journey to the United States.

The Prince of Wales looked in for a short time before leaving the castle. The prince and his daughter, Isobel, who has given birth to a son, their Majesties and will probably motor back to London tomorrow.

Mr. MacDonald also had a long interview with the King this afternoon while Miss Isobel was talking with Queen Mary.

THOMAS PLEASED WITH HIS RECENT VISIT TO CANADA

Liverpool, Eng.—"I am completely satisfied with the results of my visit," declared Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment on his return from a visit to Canada. "I hope to find that the Canadian government is making a real effort towards the solution of the unemployment problem of this country this winter."

"I promise to meet representatives of all business interests which can do business with Canada, so that necessary steps can be taken to give practical effect to my efforts. Canada will take coal and steel from Great Britain which she at present takes from other areas."

"I have not asked Canada to take from us things she produces herself, but I did ask something on account of Britain being the largest buyer of wheat from the Dominion," Mr. Thomas said. "Canada," he declared, "admitted the force of what he put forward."

"Although, as I say, I shall meet the business organizations of the old country, I say once again, as I did when I took office—there can be no inifiable unemployment remedy produced artificially. What we want for that are customers, and these I have done my best to secure," Mr. Thomas added.

Young Aristocrats Sail

Standing on each side of Captain J. N. Griffiths, skipper of Canadian Pacific steamship "Montclare", the Hon. John and the Hon. George Rodney, aged 9 and 10 respectively, had just made the 2,000-mile trip from their father's ranch at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, unaccompanied across Canada under the care of Canadian Pacific Railway officials. They are on their way to the United States. The older boy is destined for Elton, and the younger will enter the navy via training ship at Dartmouth. Their father is the descendant of the famous British Admiral who won the great sea fight at Cape St. Vincent in 1790.

PROMINENT FINANCIER



Robert Bothby, prominent financier of London, England, who is making a tour of the Dominion with Alfred Shepherd, another British capitalist with a view to looking over the various industrial and financial institutions here.

Guiding Planes By Remote Radio Control

Aero Club Gives Glimpse Into Future Of Air Transportation

Philadelphia.—Aeroplane speed of 416 miles per hour and "planes navigated without a pilot abroad through the use of remote control by radio were glimpsed to the members given to members of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, and the Rotary Club, by speakers at a joint meeting here. It was G. E. Toews, chief engineer of the Aeromotanical Laboratories at the navy yard, who in a technical address discussed speed possibilities. A speed of 416 miles an hour is the maximum which can be delivered by any known present day machine, he said, "although Britain may have an engine up her sleeve" larger than any yet constructed.

Edward P. Howard, chief of the aeronautical division of the United States Department of Commerce, disclosed that an application has recently been made for the licensing of a two-pilot machine to be navigated by radio impulses.

Marler Presents Credentials

New Canadian Minister To Japan Received By Emperor

Tokio.—Hon. H. M. Marler, new Canadian minister to Japan, presented his credentials to the Emperor Hirohito. Mr. Marler rode in an automobile of the Imperial household from his hotel to the palace.

The ceremony was held in the presence of the minister and minister of the household were present. Japanese Minister Tokugawa also was given a farewell audience by the Emperor, prior to his sailing for Canada on the Empress of France.

Prince Purchases 'Plane

London, Eng.—The Prince of Wales has bought a two-seated De Havilland Gipsy Moth aeroplane, paying \$3,500 for it. It is for his private use, and is equipped with dual control so he can take control himself during flights.

British Premier May Call Power Conference

Report Says Invitations Likely To Be Issued Shortly

Washington.—Invitations to the five-power naval conference proposed to be held late in January will be issued by Premier Ramsay MacDonald in the near future, but the exact time remains to be determined.

This was learned here authoritatively recently, and with it came the further information that there would be no joint invitation on behalf of Great Britain and the United States as had been suggested in some quarters. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, said published despatches emanating from London that Premier Ramsay MacDonald already had sent invitations through the British embassies at Tokio, Paris and Rome, were without authorization and entirely inaccurate.

The invitations from the British government will go to the United States, Japan, France and Italy, with all five expected to participate in the conference which it is now proposed shall be held in the British capital.

Considerable preparatory work must be done before the invitations are sent forward through the British embassies. It may be that action would be deferred until after Premier MacDonald has held his conferences with President Hoover in Washington, early in October, on points still in controversy between the United States and Great Britain on the cruiser question.

Making Trip To West

Premier King To Make Short Visit In October

Ottawa.—Premier Mackenzie King is to make a trip, probably to the Pacific Coast, starting about the end of October. It will be a somewhat shorter trip than the one last winter said, but he will make a number of speeches, some of them, in all probability, on the way out to the west.

Definite arrangements for the trip have been somewhat held up owing to lack of information as to just when Premier Ramsay MacDonald was coming to Ottawa. It has now been settled that Mr. MacDonald will be in the capital shortly after the fifteenth of October, and Mr. King's trip will begin after the departure of the British prime minister.

Damage To Chinese Property Enormous

Government Estimates Cost Of Russian Raids At \$25,000,000

Shanghai.—The Chinese Nationalist Government estimated damage to Chinese property from Russian raids of Manchurian border points at \$25,000,000, according to a Kuomintang semi-official agency despatch.

For three months the 2,000-mile Russo-Chinese border between Manchuria and Siberia has been the scene of sporadic fighting, the trouble starting over Chinese seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway administration from the authority of the U.S.S.R.

FOR CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF THE DRUG EVIL

Geneva.—The British delegation at the League of Nations assembly has presented a proposal designed to bring out an international agreement for control and limitation of production of heroin, morphine and cocaine. The move was regarded as representing a complete reversal by the Labor Government of the Baldwin Government's attitude in refusing to enter an agreement seeking to limit manufacture of narcotics.

The new British position was announced to the assembly's committee on social questions by N. Baker, member of parliament. The British recommendation is that the League Council invite the governments of countries in which narcotics are manufactured to confer together as to the possibility of reaching an agreement on the total amount of each of the various forms to be manufactured annually and as to the quota of each that these countries should manufacture.

The new attitude adopted by Great Britain brings it into accord with the attitude of Canada, the United States and Italy. By the British resolution initiative in calling a conference of the States is placed in the League's Council.

SHOULD HOLD EXPORT GRAIN FOR BETTER PRICE

Ottawa.—Nothing should induce the Canadian farmer to move his grain overseas unless he receives a proper price. This is the position taken by E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners. "There are sufficient storage facilities in Canada," Mr. Ramsay said in an interview here, "to take care of this year's crop as well as the large hold-over from last year. If there should be any congestion it will likely be only temporary."

"The welfare of all Canada depends on the farmer receiving a proper price for his grain," Mr. Ramsay said. "There has been some reason given to pay the figure demanded, but this does not discourage the farmer in his desire to obtain an equitable return for his crop."

There was every indication that although this year's crop would not be large, it would be one of the best on record from a grading standpoint. "The bulk of the crop is grading No. 1 and No. 2," Mr. Ramsay continued. "There is so little of the lower grades that the chief inspector has not enough of No. 4, 5 and 6 to make up composite samples for grading purposes."

The chief commissioner emphasized the possibility of regulating the flow of wheat out of Canada. "If all the crop is moved within a few months it necessitates the rushing of a large number of freight cars to western points with higher overhead as a consequence," he pointed out.

"If railway companies have to provide for a sudden demand and cars are idle at other times in the year, there is sure to be a higher carriage rate."

Stabilization of grain prices from year to year is essential to the welfare not only of the western farmer, but to Canada as a whole, he declared. "The western farmer purchases from the eastern manufacturer and stable prices make for financial prosperity. One encouraging sign, Mr. Ramsay said, was that borrowings in the West had been greatly reduced in the last few years, and western banks were more and more able to finance the farmers from their own deposits."

The Hudson Bay route will be as important from the standpoint of imports as from exports, Mr. Ramsay declared later in an interview. Possibly the new route will have a lower value in reduced transportation rates of imports for the western farmer. British manufacturers would be in a better position to compete in prices and a pronounced increase in intra-empire trade would result.

"In my opinion," Mr. Ramsay said, "the Hudson Bay route should be regarded as a channel for bringing overseas products to the west. On their return voyages the boats will, of course, carry western grain."

"Not only will the Canadian farmer profit, but people in the North American States will be able to bring British goods in under bond, escaping the heavier railway charges from Atlantic ports. Canadian transportation facilities would have the benefit of carrying inbound United States products as well. Hard spring wheats from North Dakota, Montana and Idaho are ready to market at the time navigation will be opened through the Hudson Strait. Shippers across the border are sure to take advantage of the lighter charges through the northern port."

Mongolians Mobilize

Tokyo.—Japanese press agency reports state that the Mongolian Government is said to have mobilized 10,000 men between the ages of 20 and 40 and has ordered two regiments of soldiers commanded by Soviet officers to move to the frontier. The report adds that preparations have been made to move 50,000 troops in accordance with developments in the Russo-Chinese situation in Manchuria.

To Confer With Hon. Forke

Ottawa.—Hon. George Headley, Minister of Agriculture from Alberta, is in the capital for a conference with Hon. Robert Forke, Dominion Minister of Immigration. While the subject up for discussion was not officially made known, it is understood certain phases of the employment situation in Alberta are to be discussed.

More than 1,000 American citizens are living in South Africa.

Arabia has only one automobile to every 75,000 people.

Pay Visit To Northern Indians

Government Officials Return From a 2,000 Mile Canoe Trip

Following a 2,000-mile trip by canoe that took them through the wilderness of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Dr. F. S. Lester, public health department, Regina, and J. W. Waddy, Indian agent for the Big Eddy Settlement, north of The Pas, the purpose of the trip was to investigate conditions among the Indians, to pay treaty money and distribute treaty supplies. The supplies consisted of clothing, ammunition and twine for the manufacture of nets.

Indians from the various reserves visited were examined by Dr. Lester. Treatments were administered to those who were found to be suffering. More than 900 were vaccinated for smallpox.

"The Indians take to vaccine readily," says Mr. Waddy. "We had no difficulty since they regard it as a cure-all in many instances. They have not forgotten the smallpox scourge of 30 years ago. There was no smallpox in the camps. The vaccination was done merely as a precautionary measure."

From a health standpoint the Indians are as well off as last year. There is no flu to speak of. There is tuberculosis. Of the ten reserves visited, the worst seems to be around Pigeon Narrows."

Mr. Waddy found in taking a census that there were 128 women to every 100 men among the 2,300 treaty Indians visited. This, he says, is due to the fact that the men live an arduous life, filled with dangers. Many are killed through accidents, and many are drowned.

"Some say the Indians are lazy," says Mr. Waddy. "They are not. They are on the portages most of the time, working, hunting, trapping; and they are putting up a great fight for existence. They depend a lot on hunting, fishing and trapping for their livelihood. In the far north they find few fish and live mostly on caribou. Sometimes, there are plenty of caribou and other times, well, the Indians just go hungry."

"For the last animals are gradually decreasing. The use of traps by white trappers has killed a lot. This practice has been discontinued since the R.C.M.P. took over Saskatchewan again. Then the bush fires have destroyed the food of the fur bearing animals. Flames have done away with mice, rabbits, squirrels and birds. Fire, rabbits destroy many of the young animals in their dens."

"During the trip we had but one general complaint from the Indians. That was about the restriction on trapping beaver. Some beaver trapping is done illegally by the whites. The Indian knows this. It is making him discontented with this special part of the game law. There would be little cry from the Indian if he thought the beaver were being conserved. The condition is worse in Manitoba in this regard."

"A decrease in the number of prospectors was noticeable on the trip. There were very few. Those who were in there were making a more intensive search than formerly. They were keeping quiet too. There is much activity north of the Churchill River. The outlook seems to be good."

"One thing we noticed was that the Churchill seems to be the northernmost limit of the song birds. There were few beyond. But along the river there were millions. Among them were warblers, robins, etc."

Asked if the natives were obeying the laws, the agent stated that no complaints had been made to him.

The educational requirements, he



"I believe Mrs. Meyer's husband is drowning."

"How dreadful to be a widow before being divorced!" — Jugend Munich.

W. N. U. 1804

said, were being looked after by the missionaries on the reserves. They were assisted by the department of Indian affairs. The missionaries also act as government dispensers of medicine for the sick.

Finishing Broilers

Valuable Advice Contained In Bulletin Regarding Feeding and Other Details

late hatched chickens find market as broilers when they are dressed. For a better trade which is good for birds that are suitable for broiling, chickens should not exceed 2½ pounds in weight. Even those that weigh less than 1½ pounds to the pair find a market under the name of squab broilers.

In Bulletin No. 29, of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, "Preparing Poultry Produce for Market" Mr. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, recommends finishing broilers on a palatable mash in a clean yard where the birds are not encouraged to run off their flesh with too much place to move about. The mash is preferably mixed with milk, and should contain some green food. It is very important that the feeding utensils used in the yard and roosting places, and care must be exercised to keep the birds free from lice.

Bleeding through the mouth and dry plucking are advised for birds to be cold dressed. If the weather is warm and local killing facilities not good, it may pay to ship alive. For dressed broilers the pasture board carton 6 inches high, 6 inches wide, and 11 inches long is a very suitable package for 2 or 3 broilers according to their size.

How To Sleep

Should Curl Up Like a Cat, Say Scientists

New findings on how to sleep best were reported at a symposium on sleep at the ninth International Congress of Psychology at New Haven, Conn.

To curl like a kitten seems to give the greatest possible relaxation. Sleeping "like a log" may be a bad sign, a warning of overstrain. When sleep refuses to come, it is probably the muscles that bar the sand man's arrival.

"Prevailing conceptions of sleep were heavily shaken by experimental findings presented by 10 investigators," said H. M. Johnson, of Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, chairman of the symposium, in summing up.

Motion pictures taken at the institute indicate that the greatest possible relaxation is in a curl much like a kitten's and in a sprawling posture resembling that of a swimmer. A bed that is too narrow or badly designed simply limits the number of postures that are favored.

Free Farm Lands

Increasing Demand For Free Homesteads in Western Canada

There is an increasing demand for the free homestead lands in Western Canada offered to settlers by the Canadian Government. In the first seven months of this year, 9,031 entries for quarter-sections of 160 acres of homestead lands were made, an increase of 2,297 over the corresponding period last year. The 9,031 entries represent 1,444,960 acres of farmland.

There still remains a considerable acreage of arable land in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia available as free homesteads, and millions of acres of forest land need to be cleared, markets and schools can be purchased at prices from \$15 to \$20 an acre, with payments extended over a term of years.

Faithful Clock

A clock in the Castle Rushen, Isle of Man, has worked continuously for 300 years, and has not needed adjustments until recently, when it was taken down for repairs. It is known as the Queen Elizabeth clock, and was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1597. It has only one hand and three wheels.

Aerial Photography

During the 1928 season, 88,000 aerial photographs of areas in different parts of Canada were taken by the Royal Canadian Air Forces for the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior. Of these 17,500 were oblique views and the remainder vertical views.

Mrs. Junebridge—Somehow I can't help suspecting that you're leading a double life.

Her Husband—Nonsense! Only a single man can afford a double life.

If you are tall and skinny, eat Crisco. It's shortening.

English Language Spreading

Knowledge Of English Becoming Almost a Necessity the World Over

One of the remarkable developments of the present century is the manner in which the English language is spreading throughout the world. English is, of course, one of the two official languages of the League of Nations, and this means that it is almost necessary that anyone who aspires to represent his country at the Assembly meeting or on one of the numerous League commissions should have a knowledge of the English tongue.

In the Orient, English is a sort of lingua franca. Many languages and many dialects are spoken by the teeming populations of Asia, but in addition to his native tongue, anyone who aspires to a position of importance in official or commercial life finds that a knowledge of English is not only a great convenience but very nearly a necessity.

In Northern Europe, the use of English is spreading rapidly. Norway and Denmark have made it the second language taught in their schools. In Sweden, where German has long been the second language, a movement is on foot to equal English and German on an equal footing. In Finland, English is growing in popularity, and there are suggestions that, before long, it may replace Swedish as the second language of the republic. In Estonia, where many languages are spoken, German, Swedish, Russian and Yiddish, in addition to the national language, English has been since 1920, the second language taught to the native-born, and the third to the children who belong to the minority races. The London Spectator stated in a recent issue, however, that owing to difficulty in getting English and the cost of teaching it, there was a possibility that the English schools might have to take up German for a time instead of English.

In Central Europe, English is also finding a foothold. A despatch from Prague, the other day, announced that it was being made a compulsory subject in the schools of Czechoslovakia, while special arrangements had been made for the instruction of adults in the language, and that radio lectures in English were to be given three or four times a week.—Vancouver Province.

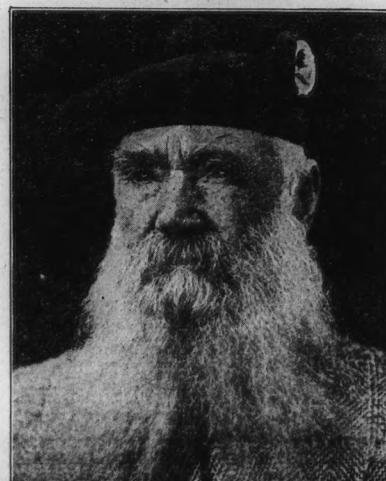
Device To Facilitate Landing Of Packages

Invention Of Swiss Engineered Delivers Parcels From Airplane

A device to permit delivery of small packages from an airplane in flight has been invented by a Swiss engineer, the Department of Commerce reports.

The device consists of an aluminum shell, equipped with a precision watch and a parachute. The watch may be adjusted according to the time or the date. The shell, however, will fall like a dead weight until about 3,000 feet above the ground. At that point, the watch releases the parachute, permitting the package to land slowly near the desired spot.

A Fine Old Scot



Donald Frazer, ninety-year-old Canadian Scot, of Victoria, would not pass up the opportunity of seeing brother Scots in action, and was a picturesque figure at the Banff Highland Gathering recently held at the famous resort in the Rockies. Mr. Frazer's father came out to Canada 120 years ago, but he himself has never been to Scotland. He is typically Scottish in accent and appearance and plans to visit the homeland some day.

New Feed For Cattle

"Grass Cakes" Very Nutritious and Are Readily Eaten

Canada this year has undergone the unusual experience of an abnormally dry summer season with a consequent failure of live stock and field productivity. The supply of milk, "the ideal food," especially for children, has fallen to about half of normal, though, fortunately, this does not mean deprivation in their case. The position, however, should call attention to the new cattle feed, tentatively known as "grass cakes," first introduced to public notice in 1927 by an agricultural professor in a conference in Cambridge University.

After the proof of the pudding at Cambridge, so striking were the possibilities of repeatedly mowing grasslands and converting the short, leafy, nutritious herbage into dried, compressed cakes that a special official report was prepared in 1928, dealing with the method of production. Investigations on "grass cakes" are still being conducted at Cambridge University, and by Imperial Chemical Industries at Jealott's Hill. The idea that young grass, which approaches a good feeding cake in nutritive value, can be cut several times in the season, dried and compressed, so proving a feeding stuff of high quality, is sound.

This grass cake would be capable of ready transport and storage, and would be suitable for winter use in association with carbohydrate or starchy foods. It would also be rich in vitamins. Dr. H. H. Woodman of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge University, has devoted special attention to the question of "grass cakes" and has suggested that in the future we may see large areas of grassland devoted to the production of protein concentrate in this form.

The cakes are of a density nearly that of water, forty cubic feet of the food, when compressed, weighing approximately one ton. Even dinner cakes have been made and may become usual. "Grass cakes" are already made are of pleasant odor, have the fresh green color of grass, swell considerably and break up when soaked with water, and are readily eaten by cattle and sheep.

The First Lake Tragedy

French Explorer With Crew Lost On Great Lakes In 1779

Nowhere on the earth are there as many steamships in a given area as there are on the Great Lakes during the navigation season. The fresh water seas are crowded from May to November, and the work that they do has played a large part in building up the prosperity of Canada and the United States.

Two hundred and fifty years ago this summer white men sailed the lakes for the first time. The story is an unusual and romantic one.

Up to this time there had been no uprisings of Indians against the white man. La Salle, the famous French explorer, was the skipper of the lakes' first cargo-cARRIER.

Not trusting himself to the final canoes of the Indians for his armament, he built his own ship at the east end of Lake Erie. This ship, named the Griffon, was about the size of a modern fishing tug. La Salle had nothing resembling a chart. Jealous rascals had told him the lakes were full of reefs and sand bars.

Up the river went La Salle; up past the "falls" of Lake St. Clair and into Lake Huron. North of the strait of Mackinac, on into Lake Michigan, dropping anchor at last of the Wisconsin shore in Green Bay, where a camp was established.

La Salle was heavily in debt. His party spent weeks collecting furs. Finally the Griffon was loaded with them and sent back, to carry them to Montreal and pay off La Salle's creditors.

The Griffon disappeared over the horizon on a bright clear morning and vanished from sight forever. The first ship on the lakes had a short career. Somewhere between Green Bay and the head of the Niagara River, the Griffon went down with all hands—the first of a long line of ships to be lost to the fury of the inland sea.

Its voyage and the loss of its crew helped in a very real sense to pave the way for the present great traffic of the lakes.

Saved It Up

Two commercial travellers were discussing the character of a third. One defended him and the other disengaged his honesty.

"Well," said the first, "you must admit he has lots of moral principle."

"He ought to have," retorted the second, "for he never uses any."

More Trade With Britain

Hen. J. H. Thomas Believes Canada Should Enlarge Trade With Mother Country

"As far as Canada is concerned we are your best single customer for the greatest of your natural resources—wheat; and therefore I am disposed to look at the other side of the ledger. For every pound you spend with us, you spend five pounds with your neighbours to the south—the United States. I have thought of how far this situation can be met in a fair and legitimate way, and I have laid down certain cardinal principles. I have no right to try and injure any business you are doing, nor have I any such intention. But I am entitled to examine the goods you are buying from other people, the things you do not manufacture for yourself. I am entitled to say to you, not only because of the ties of kinship that bind us, but because it is good business that you should deal as generously and as fairly with your best customer as you do with those who are not serving you so well as we are."

In these terms the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, presented his views on intra-Empire trade to the Ottawa Canadian Club recently.

The British Government knows there never existed such a need for substituting the peace mind. That is why Premier Ramsay MacDonald is going to the United States. And he is going to the United States to advocate the creation of a "peace mind" which will solve the consequences," he continued.

After touching on peace, he turned to the International relations of Great Britain. All nations should realize their dependency on others, he said, but some of the members of the British Government, prior to the recent conference at The Hague, had come to the conclusion that there was a tendency among other nations to misunderstand England's readiness to give way and compromise. That was why Chancellor Snowden had taken the stand which he did at The Hague.

He did not go to The Hague to boggle and naggle over a few million dollars. Mr. Snowden did not mind expatriation. Mr. Snowden had taken his stand at The Hague because a time had come to show the world that Great Britain is not always prepared to compromise for the benefit of others, and that when a question of principle is involved she is ready to take a firm stand.

He had decided when visiting Canada, said Mr. Thomas, that it would be extremely unwise to discuss either our political affairs or yours." The political affairs of each country were that country's business. On the other hand there were certain "large questions on which the British was satisfied the intervention and to the stand of the British Labor Government. The first of these things, said Mr. Thomas, was peace. Here, Mr. Thomas made his reference to the visit of Mr. MacDonald to the United States. Then he spoke of the stand Mr. Snowden had taken at The Hague. He followed with brief reference to the British constitution.

Saskatchewan Coal Mines

More coal mines are operating in Saskatchewan than in Nova Scotia, according to the weekly News Letter of August 17, 1929, issued by the Canadian Government Information Bureau. Of the 437 coal mines operating in Canada, 292 are in Alberta, 50 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Nova Scotia, 35 in British Columbia, 14 in New Brunswick, and one is in the Yukon Territory. More than \$146,000 is invested in these mines which give employment to more than 28,300 persons.

"Where does your father work, sonnie?"

"He used to work in a brewery, but he got sick."

"Got the sack! What for?"

"For stock-taking."

In a single season banana trees grow from 30 to 40 feet in height.



"I have this letter in my pocket still. It ought to have been posted a week ago."

"Never mind. Post it now and the postman won't notice it." — Pages Gales, Yverdon.

W. N. U. 1804

Migration of British Juveniles For Farms in Canada is One of Promising Features of Immigration

The migration of British juveniles for farms in Canada, is one of the most promising features of the present time," stated R. M. Pym, superintendent in Britain of juvenile immigration for the Colonization Department of the Canadian National Railways, who arrived in Montreal on the White Star liner, "Laurentian," for the annual conference of National Railway Colonization department officials.

Mr. Pym arrived with the final party of British juveniles for the season, numbering some 83 boys, and commenting on the amazing development of juvenile immigration from the British Isles, Mr. Pym stated that altogether this season a total of 1,100 boys had been brought out under the scheme of the Canadian National Railways. This was an increase of 134 per cent. over the season of 1928, and when it was considered that 1928 season showed an increase of 84 per cent. over 1927, it could be realized to what a great extent juvenile immigration had become a factor in the general situation.

More than 1,000 of the boys placed by the British Immigration and Colonization Association, of Montreal, on farms throughout Ontario. The balance have been placed by other organizations in both eastern and western Canada. "About 97 per cent. of these boys have definitely made good," said Mr. Pym. "Something like 50 per cent. had to be deported, while the remaining small percentage might be said to be still on the fence, with respect to their desire to stay in this country."

Generally speaking, the boys come from good middle-class families and many of them are fairly well educated, bright and enterprising and eager to make a career for themselves in the new country.

"One of our greatest difficulties, in juvenile immigration work," said Mr. Pym, "has been the prevalence of the old idea, still persisting in the Old Country, that boys and young men were sent to colonies only as a last resort, if they were wayward or criminally inclined. It is surprising to what extent that idea still persists, and it is only gradually that the British public, with the true idea that Canada is a wonderful land of opportunity, and that British boys and Britishers in general are welcome here and that in this country they may build for themselves a future not possible in the old world."

"The juveniles movement has become very popular and the prospects for next season are exceedingly promising," stated Mr. Pym.

Sheep and Lamb Fair

Manitoba Sheep Breeders To Hold Annual Show At Brandon

Preparing the way for a sheep and lamb fair this autumn that will be even larger than a year ago, the directors of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association have fixed October 30 and 31 for the annual show. As usual, the fair is to be held in the Winter Fair Arenas, at Brandon, and a scale will be attract with attention. A year ago there were 600 lambs entered in the show which is fast reaching record proportions, and the directors anticipate a larger entry this year because of more favorable conditions. The recent movement in the province to place sheep on Manitoba farms is expected to lend considerable interest to the Brandon show.

It is stated that women barbers are driving many men out of the business. He clips, she clips, he clips, she clips.

In a few years malaria has reduced the population of the town of Birnbraer from 30,000 to 2,500.



"My wife examined my pockets last night."

"What did she find?"

"What all explorers find—material for a lecture." —Gutiérrez, Madrid.

W. N. U. 1924

Illustration Stations Supply Grain Seed
Becoming Very Valuable As Distributors' Of Better Quality Of Seed

Marquis holds a leading position in the varieties of wheat grown in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. According to the chief supervisor of the Federal Illustration Stations, more than seventy-five per cent. of the sales of seed wheat made by the illustration stations last year were of the Marquis variety. In his report for last year, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, Marquis was most in demand in the northern districts of all three provinces. Of the out varieties, "Banded" and "Victory" were the most popular.

A modern generation thinks differently and barnyard milking has given place to dairy science. Now comes R. R. Graves, who is in charge of dairy cattle feeding, breeding and management of investigation for the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, with an idea that may set a new pinnacle of dairy sanitation.

Installed on the Beltsville, Md., experimental farm, his method consists of overhead sanitary pipelines that carry milk direct from the cow to the large vacuum tanks in the dairy house. It can be cooled as it enters the tank, or it can be pasteurized and then cooled in the same tank. It is possible, he says, to go a step further and bottle the milk under vacuum, using the principles now commonly employed in canning fruit and vegetables.

The system consists of a mechanical milking unit and standard milk buckets, each going into the unit portable receptacle, the milk is drawn into a stationary container located between two stalls and somewhat above the cows. The receptacle is of unbreakable glass and is suspended from a weighing mechanism. Its transparency makes the rate of milking visible to the operator at all times, both by the amount of milk in the receptacle and by the weight registered by the scale. When the milk ceases to flow into the receptacle, the operator records the weight of the milking and opens a valve which permits the milk to be drawn from the bottom of the container.

Tests of the bacterial content of milk produced under the new system, show that after pasteurization and cooling, the average count for four days was only fifty-five per cubic centimeter. The system not only gives a cleaner product, Graves says, but reduces the labor and the costs incidental to milking.

Science In the Dairy

Milk Can Be Cooled and Pasteurized In Same Tank

It is now possible for milk to make the entire journey from cow to consumer without contact with the air until opened for use. Grandpa would have believed it, and if he had, he would have said it was silly. In his days cows were milked in an open bucket, by hand, while flies, dust and millions of bacteria swarmed over the pail. It was grandpa's idea that thunder made milk sour, and as far as he was concerned, or even interested, the bacterial count per cubic centimeter was a lot of applesauce.

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He Did Not Wait

A railway bridge had been destroyed by fire, and it was necessary to replace it. The bridge engineer and his staff were ordered in haste to the place. Two days later came the superintendent of the division.

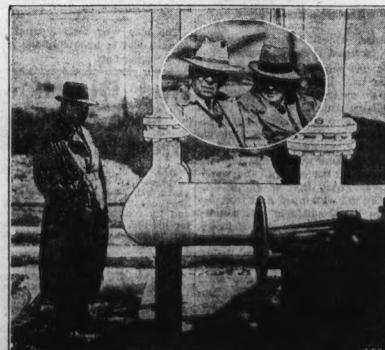
Alighting from his private car, he encountered an old master bridge builder.

"Bill," said the superintendent anxiously, "I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay costs the company money. Have you got the engineer's plan for the new bridge?"

"I don't know," said the bridge builder, "whether the engineer has the picture drawn yet or not, but the bridge is up and the trains are passing over it."

Seals found along the coast of Labrador are hunted, not for their fur, but for leather and fat.

Winston in the West



Mr. Winston Churchill, who is touring Canada over Canadian Pacific Railways, inspected oil developments in Alberta and is here seen looking at the frost-covered pipes that convey the oil from the Home Wells in the Turner Valley to the separation. He was accompanied by his brother, Major Churchill, and his son Rudolph. Inset shows: Major Osborne, of Calgary, and Mr. Churchill leaving for the oil fields.

PROMOTED



H. C. P. CRESSWELL

Superintendent, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, who has been appointed Assistant European Colonization Manager of the Department with headquarters at London, England.

The Combine Harvester

No Reason Why Combine Cut Grain Should Not Grade As High As Grain Cut By Binder

About 600 cars of average grain crop may be harvested in a season by the modern combine reaper-thresher having a width of cut of 15 or 16 feet. On the same basis a machine cutting a 100 foot swath would handle about 400 acres. These figures have been arrived at in several years' experience with the combine reaper-thresher at the Swift Current, Saskatchewan, experimental station.

The results of this experience with work done not only on the station, but on many farms throughout the provinces, are presented in Bulletin No. 118, of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa. Most of the combines included in this study threshed the wheat as it was cut, while others were equipped with a windrow harvester and pickup. In using the combine it is shown that caution must be observed in the date of commencing its use and proper recognition of the time when the grain is ripe. Light showers, dry and white frost on standing grain. When all these precautions are intelligently observed, the officials of the stations, who have been studying the question, feel that there is no good reason why combine cut grain should grade lower than binder harvested grain.

Practically all cases of toughness and dampness arising from the use of the combine are believed to be due either to a too early start, or to harvesting early in the day following a night of dew or white frost.

Women Explorers

Three young women, Baroness Chantal von Brandenstein, Miss Mary de Namur, and Miss Margaret d'Angelo, recently set out from New York to explore Alaska, the Gobi Desert, and the wilds of Australia. Loaded in the back of their car they had a tent, three army cots, a motion picture camera, an ordinary camera, a typewriter, a camp stove, and a German shepherd dog.

Mrs. Soap: My husband has left me. He ran away with our maid.

Mrs. Suds: How terrible! Isn't it? It is so hard to find servants now.

There are 7,000 miles of water mains in London.

Various Live Stock Organizations Are Being Called Upon For Increased and Better Production

Value Of Research Work

Once Destructive Agent Now Used As a Fertilizer

The fear of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before has been excelled by research conducted at the smelter, at Trail, B.C. Hitherto the sulphur dioxide fumes, highly destructive of vegetation, have made the districts about such works wide deserts. Now, however, the only productive crops on the farms roundabout, and the company had to pay large sums in damages to the farmers. Similar trouble was experienced in the neighborhood of the nickel smelters in the Sudbury district.

Chemists were put to work to find a remedy. They have not only done this, but have discovered an unexpected value in the baleful fumes. A process has been evolved whereby what was once a destructive agent can be utilized in the manufacture of a fertilizer for which there is said to be an unlimited market on the prairies.

The announcement of the discovery includes a statement that a plant to cost seven or eight million dollars will be built at Trail for the manufacture of this chemical fertilizer. It will call for large additional electrical development, so that business generally will be stimulated.

The incident illustrates the value of chemical research. It vindicates the expenditures which Ontario and the Dominion have undertaken in this direction.—Toronto Telegram.

Portable Hog Cabins

Small, Movable Cabins Will Be Found Of Great Advantage

While a substantial hog pen is necessary in a farm where pigs are raised to any extent, it is of great advantage to make use of small movable cabins, particularly for a short time, so that when the conditions or order number changes when on pasture. The small cabins are also useful as a shelter for growing pigs in summer when on dry lots or pasture. The Dominion Animal Husbandman, in his report for 1928, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, recommends a cabin with a floor area of fifty square feet. A cabin of this size will comfortably house five adult broad sows when fed outside and given the run of the yard. Such a structure has been found at the experimental farms to be inexpensive and the many instances make it a good idea.

Many reasons are given for the increase in food consumption by the people of this country. It is claimed to be increasing faster than the growth in population. The great influx of United States tourists is given as one reason. Another is the development of outside or semi-outside occupations such as the paper mills and the mining industry, where workmen as a rule eat more than at inside jobs. Then Canadians are a busy people and busy people, Mr. Motherwell said in an interview recently, eat more than loafers.

Every exhibition and various live stock organizations receiving federal government aid are being called upon to boost for increased and better production. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, sounded that note at the National Exhibition in Toronto, and it will be repeated from one end of Canada to the other.

The Department of Agriculture is convinced that Canadians have mighty appetites, and as a result, they are eating much of the produce that used to go for export. In the face of an increase of 148,000,000 dozen eggs per annum last year, over the total of 1920, Canadians consumed so many that there was scarcely enough left for export to balance the eggs imported during the winter months. Accordingly Canada is becoming more and more an egg exporting country. Canadians per capita have a considerable lead over any other people in the world in the consumption of eggs.

The situation with regard to butter is practically the same. It is claimed that in proportion to its population, Canada beats the rest of the world in the amount of butter it uses. So in spite of a steady increase in production there is no butter to export. Poultry and lamb are also in the class of products which Canada grows great quantities and now consumes all.

Canadian hogs of bacon are falling off at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds a year. If it keeps up in two years she will be off the export market although the hog population is greater than it was ten years ago.

The Department of Agriculture is accordingly trying to step-up production in the above commodities. It is urged that this is a time of big production in every other line of activity. Farmers and their families want more than they used to expect in the way of luxuries, and the farmer to pay for these must produce on a large scale when his wants were less pretensions.

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Importation Prohibited

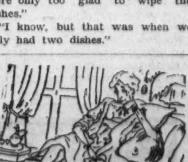
Ban Is Placed On Cattle From Scotland, Owing To Outbreak Of Foot and Mouth Disease

A ministerial order signed by J. H. Grisdale, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prohibited all imports of cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminants and swine from Scotland to Canada. The only exceptions to this order are those already embarked on vessels en route to the Dominion. The order is under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, and is made on account of an outbreak in Lanarkshire, Scotland, of foot and mouth disease. Similar restrictions are in effect regarding shipments of these animals from England.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has been raised to \$50,000. A resolution that cost of membership be raised to this figure was carried unanimously at a meeting of the Grain Exchange on August 27th. The last membership was sold for \$25,700.

"When we were first married you were only too glad to wipe the dishes."

"I know, but that was when we only had two dishes."



Old Maid: "To think of so many million youths saying 'Yes' and one would be enough for me." —Trav. 28. Home



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

New Zealand will appoint a trade representative in Canada, it has been announced. Growing commerce between the two countries is given as the reason.

The monoplane Bremen, first to cross the North Atlantic from east to west, is to be placed on permanent exhibition at the Museum of Peaceful Arts, in New York.

A young peach tree bearing a fruit, half of which was a peach, and the other half a nectarine, was exhibited at the recent show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, England.

Exports of Canadian wheat during the month of August totalled 10,156,268 bushels with a valuation of \$14,397,493, according to returns compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The 1910 British dirigible now under construction at Cardington, England, which was expected to make a trans-Atlantic flight to Montreal this fall, will not do so until next May, according to officials of the Department of National Defence.

Hon. Dr. Robert George Borden, one of the most outstanding public men in the province, died recently in Calgary, at the age of 78, after an illness extending over several weeks.

Lord Ypres, son of the late Field Marshal, plans to leave for the United States shortly to exhibit his paintings. Lord Ypres paints his pictures in a studio built in the garden of his home, Ivy House, built during the reign of William III.

Promoter Mackenzie King proposes to make a trip, probably to the Pacific Coast, starting about the end of October. It will be a somewhat hurried trip, the prime minister said, but he will make a number of speeches, some of them, in all probability, on the way out to the west.

French Bakers Celebrate

Commemorated Four Hundredth Birthday Of the Doughnut

The generation has an evident fondness for doughnuts. People like them, and seek causes for holding them. Therefore, no person can object when French bakers decide to commemorate the 400th birthday of the doughnut.

The first example of the famous comestible was made in Paris in 1529. Some time later it got passage over the Channel into England, and from there made its way with household effects and other ideas to this continent.

The first doughnut, we read in the *Christian Science Monitor*, was shaped like a crescent. That is no concern, interesting but of comparatively little importance. The real thrill will come with the name of the genius who first took a hoe and molded the doughnut round the vacant space.

Promoting Trade Welfare

Six Apprentice Grocers From Great Britain Now Touring Canada

So that they may know better the Canadian goods they will hand over the counters in their shops in England, and to promote the welfare of trade between the mother country and the Dominion, six apprentice grocers from Great Britain are now touring Canada, under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Commerce, with the Canadian National Railways. They were selected for the tour by an essay competition conducted by the British Institute of Certified Grocers for the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Clue To Unsolved Mystery

McMillan Expedition Finds Traces Of Frobisher Party, Lost In 1576

A clue to an unsolved mystery of nearly 400 years' standing—the fate of five men left on Kadiuan Island by Sir Martin Frobisher in 1576—is reported by Donald E. MacMillan, on his return here from over two months' exploration voyage to the Arctic Land.

On an island on Countess Warwick Sound, the famous explorer discovered an ancient stone house which the Eskimos said was the work of white men. Inside were the bones of a bear and other evidence that it had been used as a shelter. The age of the moss and other particulars pointed to the dwelling being temporary with Frobisher.

Kadiuan was also visited and there the party found, in a very fair state of preservation, the house built by Frobisher in Queen Elizabeth's day. Digging in the earth floor, they discovered some pottery which gave traces of the 1576 party.

It was hitherto supposed that the five men left behind by Frobisher on one of his three voyages made attempts to build a fort to protect the supposed gold mines and had been killed by Eskimos. Careful enquiry among the natives reveals a tradition that the white men were not slain, but built a big boat and set out on their perilous return to England.

The relics now found by MacMillan and his party had consisted only about fifty miles when their craft was crushed by icebergs, and one or more escaped ashore and built the shelter in Countess Warwick Sound.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



UNUSUALLY LOVELY

A charming tub skirt in gay print in red and white coloring, important for summer wardrobe. Its practicality and sportive-air carries one through an entire day. It can be used for sitting or for luncheon engagement at any fashionable restaurant. It is suitable for Country Club, the beach, the park, and so on. Style No. 563 with its gracious flared skirt with soft gathered fulness creating a cascading draped effect at side, and its easily dressed, surging bodice, is the most fascinating, made of flowered chiffon for afternoons. It may be made with the long sleeves with a lace hem or with it designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Printed cotton voile, printed lawn, sheer pasted lawn, printed rayon and crepe crepe, all other attractive fabrics. Pattern price 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap cloth carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name Town

The Ideal Summer Meal



Save the coupons in the carton
Write for Cook Book and Premium List
Connor Bros. Ltd., Black's Harbor, N. B.

Three Year Old Makes Long Journey

Lizzie Boy Travels Alone From Liverpool To The Pas, Man.

Albert Pilkington, aged three years, started off on the Continental Limited, in Winnipeg recently, clutching in one hand a ticket that was taller than Albert by many inches, and in the other "Bosco," a mechanical doll, who had accompanied him all the way from Liverpool. Albert, or Bert, as he insists on being called, was en route to The Pas, where his father sent him to be looked after by an aunt upon the death of his mother.

He sailed on the SS. Regina, in charge of the captain of that ship, and at Montreal was turned over to the care of George Cosgrain, Canadian National Railways conductor, who looked after him on the journey from Montreal to Winnipeg.

When the Continental Limited reached Winnipeg, Albert gravely climbed down from the train, shook hands with his friend the conductor, and announced that he wanted an automobile ride. Bert was promptly accommodated, and when he boarded the train for The Pas, on the last leg of his journey, he gave his opinion that "Boats were very nice, and automobiles were even nicer, but what Bert liked best of all, was 'riding on a train.' This winter when Albert is in the North he will have the thrill of riding on a dog sled, but until that time the railways have a certain small and enthusiastic boost.

The relics now found by MacMillan and his party had consisted only about fifty miles when their craft was crushed by icebergs, and one or more escaped ashore and built the shelter in Countess Warwick Sound.

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